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# New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1891.

### TWELVE PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Sir Charles Russell finished his clos ing speech in the baccarat trial, and Sir Edward Clarke, in summing up for the plaintiff, boldly eriticised the Prince of Wales. === Plans for the funeral of Sir John A. Macdonald have been perfected. === The Behring Sea bill was passed by the House of Lords; the Education bill was introduced into the House of Commons and passed its first reading. - The omnibus companies of London offered terms to the strikers, which the latter rejected. = Mr. Edmund Yates writes of the world of London.

Domestic.-Two of the Forest Commissioners formed a combination to further the political work of Governor Hill in this State. = The Canal Investigating Committee held an unimportant meeting and adjourned until next week Tuesday. Judge Charles J. McCurdy, formerly of the Connecticut Supreme Court, died at his home in Lyme, Conn. —— Postmaster-General Wanamaker testified before the Philadelphia Councils Committee in the Keystone Bank investigation. = Ex-Treasurer Bardsley, of Philadelphia, was indicted for appropriating city and State funds.

lowing the attack of the insurgents in Hayti act even as the leader of the French element the mails. - An infuriated elephant on Weehawken Heights seared a lot of workmen and did some danage. = Alfred Wagstaff, a Tammany man, was elected President of the Brooklyn Bridge. = A letter from Dr. Briggs was read at the meeting of the New-York Presbytery, adhering to his protest; he was allowed to waive his complaint. - Winners at Morris Park: Foxford, Judge Morrow, Airplant, Pessara, Prohibition, and Lepanto. = The New-York base in the Senate, would also be in some respects ball team defeated the Pittsburg nine and the a natural leader for the present emergency. Pridegrooms Cleveland. Stocks were dull, He is a lawyer of ability and a man of discernopening strong on good foreign advices, but generally losing the trains later.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Generally fair and slightly higher or stationary temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 82 degrees; lowest, 54; average, 67.

Health Board confirmed that heard last week regarding criminal carelessness at the Reception | his definite pecuniary connection with the road | Hospital, resulting in the death from scarlet fever of a child who had been exposed to the a scandalous appearance. Sir John Thompson. contagion of that disease in the hospital. It is the Minister of Justice, stands, upon the whole, said that the Board may not reach a decision in a much better position than either Sir Hector for a week or two. But the case demands im- Langevin or Mr. Abbott. Sir John is not an old mediate action. The Health Board is an auto- man nor an old politician. He was contributed crat where contagious diseases are concerned, to the Dominion Parliament and to the Cabinet and its Reception Hospital ought to be con- by Sir Charles Tupper as the result of a deal ducted in the most scrupulously careful manner. with a Nova Scotia Liberal who wished to be a

No progress toward the trial of Dr. Briggs for heresy was made by the Presbytery yesterday. But an interesting letter from Dr. Briggs, written not long before his departure for Europe, was read. It expressed his determination to stand by his protest against the appointment of the investigating committee, but not to adhere to his notice of complaint against the Presbytery for the action of the body in deciding to try him without preferring charges and specifications. Dr. Briggs's yielding of his right on this point simply indicates his desire to put no obstacle in the way of the trial.

Governor Hill has now got the Forest Commission right under his thumb. His charges against its members a few months ago were treated with contempt by the Assembly which he was supposed to control completely. Since then, however, Commissioner Knevals has resigned, and the Governor has filled his place with Dudley Farlin, evidently a man after Hill's own heart. At yesterday's meeting of the Commission Mr. Farlin acted with Commissioner Cox to making pretty nearly a clean sweep of the Commission's subordinates. The places filled and to be filled will inevitably be occupied by solid Hill men, and the Forest Commission will be made a sure-working Hill machine from top to bottom.

When the representatives of various charitable organizations call upon the Board of Estimate to-day to urge an appropriation for monicipal lodging-houses, they will be able to present their case with force and intelligence. It is expected to make the free lodging-house system of Boston a model for this city, and two representatives of the associated charities of New-York have lately examined it with care. One of them went to Boston officially; the other

house, as a lodger, from the inside. His devotion to the cause is eminently praiseworthy. The Board of Estimate is bound to give these carnest laborers in behalf of the poor an attentive hearing, and to act favorably on their

proposition. One thing is certain concerning the change in the administration of the Brooklyn Bridge: it can scarcely be a change for the worse. Of course it is no satisfaction to THE TRIBUNE e see a Tammany lawyer made Bridge president. It means that Tammany intends to have a larger share in the "spoils" than heretofore. We doubt if it means a more efficient management of the Bridge and its railroad, particularly as all the old trustees have been reappointed, with one exception. Ex-Senator Wagstaff is the new member, and he is totally without experience, and without special qualification for the office of president. There need be no mourning over President Howell's unexpected retirement. He has not lived up to his opportunities, or else the work which has been in his charge for six years past would have been conducted in a far more satisfactory manner.

TORY LEADERS AT OTTAWA.

In the broad sense it matters little to Canada which of the three or four men who are talked of as the successor of Sir John Macdonald actually assumes his place. None of them can hold it or could if he were another Bismarck. It was Sir John's function latterly to defer and avoid a question in which his country's highest interests are involved. By a sort of common consent he has been allowed to do so. For the last six years at least every intelligent Canadian has been talking and thinking almost constantly about the future of his country as a political society. Every man of them, not pecuniarily interested in maintaining the present system, has conceded the necessity of some radical change. But at the close of every conversation wherein the nature of the change has been discussed this invariable and unanimous comment has been made: "It will not come, however, until Sir John dies." It is practically true to say that the entire Canadian nation has fixed upon the occasion of Sir John Macdonald's death as the date from which a new era shall begin. It would be fair to describe this widespread mental attitude as a popular arrangement. The motives that have led to it and the sentiments entertained concerning it are various, and depend on the nature of the solution which each man prefers. But so settled is the conviction of the public that upon his death the agitations must come from which a permanent scheme of government will be evolved that no man can now hold them back. The scramble for Sir John's place, therefore,

is not important. In the end, whatever the

Governor-General may now do in an initiative way, it will probably be decided by a caucus of the Tory Members of Parliament. The constitutional effect of the Premier's death is to dissolve his Ministry, and another, of course, must be instantly provided. Theoretically, the Governor-General has a prerogative here, and may "summon" somebody to form a Government. Practically, he will act as he thinks the Conservative majority would wish him to act. He has three persons from whom his choice may come, but to suppose that any of the three could hold the party together longer than may be necessary for Sir Charles Tupper's return is abourd. Sir Hector Langevin, who, by reason of his place, would naturally be chosen, at present has all he can do defending himself against grave charges of corruption in connection with certain contracts for public works Moreover, he is not a man of any especial force. As a brother of the Catholic Bishop of Limouski and as an aggressive Catholic Frenchman he has the earnest support of the Church and of a faction of his race. But the war which he and Mr. Chapleau have long been waging against were received. = A deacon in the Reformed without a challenge and a struggle. It is im-Church at Guttenburg was arrested for robbing probable, too, that the Ontario Protestants would consent to follow Sir Hector, even were the charges against him less grave. The Tory Churchmen of Ontario, it is true, at Sir John's resolute bidding, have accepted many things and many men against their earlier protestations, but they are not likely under present conditions to accept Sir Hector. Mr. Abbott, who leads for the Government

ment. He has no personal enmities to crowd him back. But he is the salaried attorney of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and has a long record of private and public service in that allgrasping corporation's behalf. As a man of high honor, he would be likely in office to hold much more firmly to the public interest as The testimony given yesterday before the against the interests of the Canadian Pacific than would Sir Charles Tupper, but the fact of would give his appointment to the Premiership Judge. Mr. Thompson was on the county bench and the Riding was Liberal. He obtained a seat in Parliament and his Liberal ally obtained his seat on the bench. All this was arranged and executed by Sir Charles Tupper, who desired the presence in the Government of a Nova Scotian Catholic. As the protege of Sir Charles it is not probable that Sir John will do, or wish to do, more than hold the seat of ment, yet it is by the Republicans of the Sen-

honor until the High Commissioner is at hand

to take it.

BEARDING A PRINCE. the plaintiff, astenished the audience by an majority in the House has so often attempted outburst of plain-speaking regarding the distinguished royal personage who has been the great volumes of speeches delivered regarding most conspicuous figure in these legal proceedings. What had been in every one's thoughts found utterance in his pointed remark that the Prince of Wales had been constant in his attendance at court in order to put restraint upon the witnesses and counsel. The Solicitor-General, while an officer of the Crown, resolately declined to be influenced by any motive save zeal for his client. The royal presence did not deter him from commenting with candor and severity upon the Prince's conduct and asso- have from time to time made such inquiries as ciation with the Wilsons. His reply to Sir Charles Russell's intimation that if the jury were to return a verdict against the defendant it would be necessary for the military authorities to take up the matter and strike Sir. William Gordon Cumming's name from the House for twelve years out of the last fourteen. army list was a powerful home thrust. "1 wish to say in unmistakable terms." he remarked, "that it would be impossible for the authorities to do any such thing and to leave | no other way can disputed questions regarding on that fist the names of the Field Marshal the

After that defiant declaration from one of the direction, the Republican supporters of the Proput on an humble garb and studied a lodging- law officers of the Crown, the audience is de- tective system are not afraid of the facts, and preparing a statement; of a man arrested for em-

scribed as holding its breath, dazed and con- propose to ascertain them with the utmost acfused by the unexpected revelation of the Prince of Wales as an offender against the military code, and as menaced with dismissal from the service as a notorious gambler. There have been many outbursts of cynical radicalism during the second half of the Victorian reign; but neither from Sir Charles Dilke in his premature republican propaganda at Chelsea, nor from Charles Bradlaugh in his wildest North-of-England flight of democratic invective, nor from any of the screaming Socialist groups of orators in Trafalgar Square, has anything been heard during the present generation equally contemptnous of royalty and its selfish interests. It was sufficiently amazing that an English juryman should have had the hardshood to rise in the box and ask the Prince direct questions in relation to his connection with the baccarat scandal. That was an episode which marked a sweeping advance of democratic free thought and a corresponding decadence of royal prestige in England. The impression produced by that remarkable scene, however, was faint in comparison with the effect caused in court by the Solicitor-General's deliberate arraignment of the Prince for violations of the military code. This old Tory barrister, while one of the highest law officers of the Crown, spoke with all the vehemence of a Gambetta denouncing in a press trial the scandais of the Second Empire. The Prince was told to his face that while he had come into court to muzzle witnesses and counsel, there was a solemn duty which an honest lawyer owed to his client, and it would be performed without reference to social or political consequences.

It may be contended that Sir Edward Clarke, having been overfnatched in this case, was orced to make a fierce onslaught upon royalty in order to retrieve his reputation and to make ome show of fighting for his client. A lawver, who had apparently lost his cause and was compelled to sum up with the unimpeached testimony of half a dozen witnesses against one, and that one with an incriminating confession to explain away, might reasonably be suspected of being in a temper for running amuck against the Prince or any other illustrious personage who might come in his way. It is familiar practice at the bar for a lawyer who has the weaker case in evidence to be the more violent and declamatory in his appeal to the jury. The Solicitor-General having been placed at a disadvantage in a trial which has been of absorbing interest to every one in London, may have been tempted to go beyond the bounds of ourt decorum and worldly prudence in conlemning the Prince and sneering contemptonsly at the Wilson family, who are reputed o have lent him a good deal of money. Whatever may have been the lawyer's motive or ground of justification, his exhibition of what may be termed stark-naked candor in dealing with the heir to the throne will make him famous during the remainder of his career. The jury may decide the case as they will, but royalty has been arraigned and discredited with out reference to their verdict. The inquisitive juryman and the high-tempered lawyer between them have smashed the time-honored traditions of loyalty to the throne.

THE GATHERING OF FACTS. The inquiry regarding prices and wages was continued by members of the Senate Finance Committee at sessions in this city during the last week. Of the sub-committee there were present Senators Aldrich, Hiscock, Carlisle and lones, and as before the sessions were characterized by entire unanimity in action. Colonel Wright, the United States Commissioner of Labor, submitted the schedules and instructions prepared for experts in his department, who are to collect retail prices in all parts of the country, and also wholesale prices within the last two years at the principal points of diseach other under Sir John's smothering skirts tribution. These were examined and unanimust now break out, and it is already plain mously approved, and it was further decided man. This is an aggravated case, but, as we Suburban.—Reports of bloodshed fol- that he would not be permitted to speak and that inquiries should be made by the same ex- said at the outset, offences of a similar nature perts regarding the wages of labor in many employments. A statement of the limitations of this inquiry was also prepared and agreed upon by the committee without dissent, and it is believed that the information to be thus obtained will be of especial value in connection with the statistics showing the actual increase or decrease in the cost of living during the last two years.

But the instructions to the Senate Finance Committee, embodied in the resolution of the Senate under which it is acting, did not confine the proposed inquiry to the last two years nor even to this country. It called for an inquiry generally as to the effect of different tariffs upon prices and wages, the cost of living and the remuneration of labor, upon the condition of the people and the production and progress of industries. As the work of the committee must necessarily be limited prior to the session of next December, it was determined to begin an investigation of wholesale prices of commodities in previous years, which is to be conducted during the summer and fall through experts selected by the committee. It is the object to carry back the record of wholesale prices of each article as far as possible, though changes in the modes of production and of living render it impossible in many cases to obtain prices of the same articles and qualities for a long period. Nevertheless, it is believed that a very interesting and useful body of information relating to the course of prices prior to the last two years may thus be collected before the subcommittee resumes its session in the fall.

It is worth while to notice that in this case, as in many others, while sincere and candid men of opposite opinions find no difficulty in uniting in respect to the methods and terms of an investigation, since such men of both parties want only the truth without distortion or concentate and the friends of Protection that this inquiry has been proposed. It has been in the power of the Democratic majority in the House during any year of the twelve that they have The example of the bold juryman in the had control of that body to institute and carry baccarat case has been exceedingly invigorat- through a similar official investigation, in order ing. Sir Edward Clarke, in summing up for to test the actual results of the tariff which the to change. But year after year there have been the outrageous burden of the Protective Tariff, and bills framed and passed by the House radically changing the conditions of American industry, but there has been no serious attempt to ascertain the facts, or to determine how far prices of commodities to American consumers were enhanced by protective duties, or how far the cost of living had been affected, or how far the wages of labor had been increased. Individual members on both sides of the House they could, and some of these have been exceedingly valuable in results. But no official investigation of the sort has ever been authorized. although the Democratic opponents of the Protective system have controlled action in the Everybody recognizes the propriety and even the necessity of an official determination of the facts in this matter. Everybody sees that in the effect of the tariff be settled. But while Prince of Wales, and General Owen Williams." if Democratic opponents make no effort in that

curacy as far as possible.

SEASONABLE ANNOUNCEMENTS. If other evidences that hot weather is due and the season of summer outings at hand were lacking no reader of THE TRIBUNE could mistake the proofs afforded by our advertising columns. From all points of the compass comes an imperious demand for space in which to set forth the advantages and allurements of the country. On Sunday we printed nine columns of these claims to attention and patronage, and this morning a full page is devoted to them. It is evident that the proprietors of summer resorts are in a cheerful frame of mind, and have no doubt that fair offers are bound to be accepted, if only they are made with judgment

and sagacity. Feeling thus, they naturally turn to THE TRIBUNE as the medium through which they can most certainly and profitably address the greatest number of possible patrons. That they make no mistake in supposing that our readers are their best reliance is evident from the fact that every year sees an increased demand upon our space for their announcements. Experience has taught them the quickest and surest way to the largest returns. Their perceptions are clear, and so, we make bold to say, is our conscience. We are as well aware as they are that they are doing a wise thing.

Everybody cannot go to the country as early and stay as late as he would like to, but nearly everybody who can leave the city at all can take time to choose a resting-place deliberately. It is comfortable to have a programme ready before it becomes absolutely essential. And so we advise our readers who have not already committed themselves to a definite course of action to make up their minds what they want and then look it up in our columns. It is certain to be there, and the rest is plain sailing.

### MANHATTAN RUFFIANS.

The community is accustomed to exhibitions of brutality by employes of the elevated roads, but the assault on William Fitzpatrick last Sunday morning was sufficiently aggravated to produce surprise as well as indignation. Either because he did not move fast enough to please the guard in trying to get off at the Fifty-thirdst. station, or because the guard thought it would be amusing to inconvenience and irritate a passenger, the gate was shut in his face and the train started. At the same moment the passenger pulled the cord and the train stopped again within a few feet. Up to this point Fitzpatrick had suffered an injury and perhaps committed an indiscretion, but for what folowed the trainhands are wholly responsible. The goard immediately struck him in the face, and then, the conductor having been called in to assist, they kept up the assault all the way o the Fifty-ninth-st. station, followed him out on the platform, knocked him down, beat him, umped on him and reduced him almost to helpessness. They then preferred a charge agains im to a policeman who had been summoned, and who very properly compelled them to accompany their victim to the police station. Justice Murray heard the story, dismissed the complaint, condemned the outrage in fitting terms, and instructed Fitzpatrick to make a charge of assault and battery against his assailants. They will appear to answer to-mor-

This case is notable for this fact, among thers, that the trainmen do not allege that they were attacked first and were merely defending themselves. Their sole excuse is that the passenger pulled the belirope, contrary to the law and the regulations of the company, and that their duty therefore was to cause his arrest. The Manhattan Company has numerous sins to answer for, but we do not imagine that it has instructed its employes to pound an indiscreet passenger into insensibility as a preliminary to invoking the services of a policeare not infrequent, and they appear to be either increasing or more carefully reported. Passengers are daily cursed, sneered at and otherwise insulted, and no doubt they would be knocked down still oftener if they were not generally meeker than Fitznatrick was. It is impossible that the officers of the company can be ignorant of the treatment to which its patrons are constantly exposed and frequently subjected; but if they have ever tried to prevent such doings they

have failed miserably. We do not wish to be understood as charging that all or most of the elevated railroad employes are brutes. We haven't the least doubt that a majority of them are respectable men, who try to be as amiable and obliging as circomstances permit, and who are incapable of such conduct as that we have been describing. But the minority of ill-tempered insolent, over bearing and quarrelsome ruffians is inexcusably large, and it is high time that the company took up in carnest the task of weeding them out.

# "STATEMENTS."

It would be superfluous for us to say that the best in American literature is found in the newspapers-we made the remark on a former occasion, and its truth was recognized by the public even before that. It is true that the magazines con tinue to live, and apparently to prosper, but this may be accounted for easily. All tastes must be gratified. Besides, the magazines are put forth n a convenient form and are handy to read on the cars. Their illustrations, too, are usually excellent, often ranking above newspaper pictures, though they are generally far behind in the matter f time. Many newspapers receive their best illusrations by telegraph, and the artist of one of our ablest contemporaries has already made all of the pictures for the whole month of June and gone off on his vacation. There are other good features in the magazines-we may mention the amateur amera and souvenir spoon advertisements-but the fact remains that the literature of the Western World survives in the newspapers alone. A high authority, none other than the professor of Eng lish literature in Columbia College, has just said that there is not in any contemporary writing such unsurpatable skill in giving effective and ar tistic form" to sentences, nor "written English se strong and effective, or even so correct, and, in the true sense, classical, in point of style," as he finds day after day in the work of that "highly trained body of men who write the editorials of our great newspapers." We agree with Professor Price. He says more, but, unfortunately, modesty compells us to draw a rejuctant veil. But notwithstanding all of this, there are

demishes detected sometimes even in newspaper literature. The Tribune recently did not hesitate to step aside and point out the fault of an ex cessive use of a certain word in many of its contemporaries; and we embrace the present opportunity to repeat the performance in the case of another word. We refer to the verb "to state, and also to the noun which is apt to accompany it, "statement." Time was when a man was ported as speaking certain words; he told his story; what he had to say he said. That time is past; he now states what he has to say; he puts forth a statement. We read of a Philadelphia bank president who made a statement in jail (that was all they did get out of him we may say in passing); of a man who had been clubbed by a policeman who made a statement while being whisked away in a patrol wagon; of a lady who stated that she was not going to be married; of a small boy who made a statement to the effect that he was going West to fight Indians; of a politician who stated that he was

bezzlement, who wished to state that he had not stated that he was preparing a statement, persons who were stating such statements to the contrary notwithstanding. We take pleasure in presenting the following, clipped from the advance

proofs of a valued contemporary: "As stated in these columns yesterday; the annual dinner of the Little Hatchet Club was held last night. Chauncey Depew, the prince of after-He made a funny linner staters, was present. statement of an occurrence wifen he was a boy a Peekskill. It seems that he and several of his chums stated it over between themselves and decided to rob Deacon Smith's watermelon patch. They were busily at work selecting the best melons, when the old gentleman came out and stated at them in a loud voice. They ran for the fence, making statements over their shoulders which reflected on the Deacon's generosity. Chaun-

cey fell into a gooseberry bush and—" etc., etc.
We feel sure that the able literary men who
prépared the matter for our contemporaries will e mere judicious in the use of these words now that we have called their attention to the matter.

One of the Jersey City ballot-box stuffers whose conviction was confirmed by the Supreme Court last week and has been surrendered by his ondsman and has gone to jail. The incarceration of his associates in the crime of defeating the will of the people at the polls ought to follow at once, though there is the possibility of an appeal being taken to the highest court in the State. But District-Attorney Winfield has no occasion to wait for that or for its result before proceeding wih the trial of some half a hundred other election-officers accused of the same offence. In fact it is his plain duty to go ahead at once and secure their conviction. The fifteen already tried were proved guilty with little difficulty, and all honest citizens are hoping to see the other cases disposed of promptly and with the same outcome. Judge Lippincott, who tried the previous cases, has won the lasting batred of every member of the Hudson County ring-a decoration of which any man might well be proud.

The short period of Democratic control in Rhode Island has been long enough to put the finances in a confused state and the new officials find great difficulty in ascertaining just what has been done with the public money. surprising that the people of Rhode Island would not vote to continue the administration of last year in power, but elected a Republican Legislature by a large vote.

An interesting occurrence in the newspaper world was completed yesterday. "The Daily Continent," o'er young to be a mother, has ceased to exist, having died in giving birth to "The Morning Advertiser," which hereafter will appear as the matutinal edition of that ancien and generally honorable evening sheet, "The Commercial Advertiser." Both the new and the old are under the management of Colonel John A. Cockerill, and will therefore have the benefit of the long experience and peculiar skill which have helped to make "The World" conspicuous and prosperous in recent years. If there is a field onging for this dual cultivation Colonel Cockerill will be likely to find it, and if a field is lacking we hope he may succeed in creating one

"Deacon" Richardson, of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, has received a decided setback in his attempt to introduce the trolley system in Seventh-ave., Brooklyn, and other streets. The property-owners whose consent he had ob tained to a change in motive power have altered their minds to so large an extent that he will fall short by about \$400,000 of having the consents of the owners of one-half the property on the line of the projected trolley road. His pleadings with the Railroad Commissioners have therefore been in vain, because under the circum stances they have no power to grant the "deacon" permission to give up horses and use the trolley ollowing the precedent they recently set, they will probably advise him to go to the courts for the appointment of a commission, whose consent to the proposed change may be taken in lieu of that of the property-owners. In the courts, however, the merits of the trolley will be impartially

The European method of preventing differences in religious thought is somewhat different from hat recently adopted here, in which anonymous criticism of the resolutions of assemblies has been the principal means adopted. Russia and Sweden have just enacted laws to prevent the conversions from the State religions. The punishment of offenders under the Russian law, at least, s severe. The usual results of such persecutions will undoubtedly follow. Converts will be more numerous than ever, and the growth of the condemned religious will continue more rapidly than in the past.

# PERSONAL.

When Emperor William visits Austria next Septer er, to witness the manoeuvres of Francis Joseph's Army, he will lodge in an apartment of peculia ancestral interest. The Castle Ruab, once the feudal seat and stronghold of the former counts of that name, has been prepared for his Majesty's occupation He will sleep in the identical room in which the wife of the first Hohenzollern, who became Mark-Graf of Brandenburg, was born. Friedrich von Nurabers married Sophie von Rash, a very beautiful and accomplished woman, some years before he was raised to he rank of a Margrave and a German Electora the rank of a Margrave and a German Electoral Prince. His picture and that of his wife are jealously preserved in the Berlin Schloss. The Colints Von Raab are extinct as far as the male line is concerned, while, of course, the Emperor himself represents them on the distaff side. The historical castle, which has been thoroughly restored in keeping with its original architecture, is now the property of a recently created nobleman possessed of large interests in the adjacent town of Gmunden, and he will spend a fortune in entertaining the Emperor and the suite of over a landered persons likely to accompany him.

General Stewart Van Vllet has outlived all of his associates at West Point in the class of 1844 except one, General George W. Getty. This friend and con temporary of Sherman says that he has never bee uside of a church nor has he ever been present at a funeral, but has never missed a wedding to which he had an invitation. He says he has not a drop oblood in his veins which is not Holland Duten, as his ancestors were from the Lowlands, and their inter-marriages have been with the descendants of Holland stock. His ancestors were Dutch Quakers who set-tled in New-Jersey, and he still perpetuates in his belief the doctrines of Fox and Penn.

The Rev. Dr. L. D. Bevan, formerly pastor of the Brick Church, now of Melbourne, Australia, has Just prived in this city. He is on his way to London to attend the International Council of the Congregaional Church of the World early in July. Dr. Be s visiting his old friends, and will occupy the pulpiof the Brick Church on Sunday mornings, June 1 and 21. Dr. Bevan has received also a special com nission from the Government of Victoria to Inquirnto the working of the educational systems of the various states which he may visit in bls journey. He has taken considerable interest in the various aspects of public instruction, and was chairman of the jury on education at the late Centennial International Exhibition, held in Melbourne in 1888, and received a decoration from the French Government for his labor in connection with that work. He is at present the guest of John C. Tucker, No. 34 West Piftleth-st., one of the elders of the Brick Church.

The Rev. Thomas F. Gailor has formally declined the Spiscopal Bishopric of Georgia, and will remain at the lead of Sewanee (Tonn.) University. Senator Hale declares that all that Mr. Blaine needs

s rect. Already, they say, the old time sparkle is seen in the Secretary's eye when he is aroused. Judge Dwight Loomis, who is about to retire from he Supreme Court beach of Connecticut, having atmained the age of seventy, will be honored with a ban quet by the Tolland County har next week Friday.

Dr. Thwing, formerly of Minneapolis and now presi ent of the Western Reserve College, Cleveland, recentpublished the statement, as the result of his own nvestigations, that religious faith was gaining among ordicze students all over this country except at Dart-nouth and the University of Wisconsin. A Milwanhee aper takes Dr. Thwing to task for his statement con-cerning the Madison college, and declares that he is off"; that his information is not to be relied upon.

At a recent meeting of the Archdeacoury of Orange (Episcopal), held at Newburg, the following resolut was unanimously passed: Resolved, That Inasmuch a New-York City, hailed from within the limits of this Archdeneoury, we desire to express our sincere pleasure at his advent into the church, and hereby tender him our most cordial greeting.

THE WORLD OF LONDON.

CHRONICLED AND CRITICISED BY MR. ED. MUND YATES.

INV CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.

THE QUEEN TO ATTEND MISS PONSONBY S WED. DING-EMPEROR WILLIAM AS A YACHTS. MAN-THE TRANBY CROFT SECRET-A NEW PEER'S GREAT ESTATES -"BUFFALO BILL."

Copyright; 1891: By The Tribune Association. London, June 8.-The Queen has announced her to tention of being present at the marriage of Miss Ponsonby to Colonel Montgomery, which takes place in the Chapel Royal, St. James's, the end of June. It is the first marriage out of her family which the Queen has attended since the death of the Prince Consort, and is a mark of the sincere regard which she has for Sir Henry Ponsonby, who has been so faithful a servant. It is said, also, that the Queen, who saw Colonel Mont gomery while at Grasse, was much pleased with him and that she is very much interested in the marriage. THE FIRST STATE BALL.

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The first state ball on Wednesday last was not so crowded as usual. Notwithstanding the long list of crowded as usual. Notwithstanding the long list of capital on with invitations sent out, dancing was not carried on with much spirit beyond the royal circle. It was nearly 11 o'clock before the Prince and Princess of Wales entered the ballroom, and at a quarter before 2 Coote & Tinney's band played the National anthem and the entertainment was at an end. The Princess of Walos looked very charming all in black although there was no court mourning. The prettiest face in the royal circle was that of the Princess Mary of Teck. Nonof the royal ladies had bouquets; so perhaps the fashion of carrying gigantic posies will alter. It is time it did so, for some women on Wednesday were nearly hidden and looked absolutely bowed down by the size and weight of their bouquets.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S TROUBLESOME LEG. The Prince of Wales's leg still gives him a good deal of trouble and he sat all through the levee on Friday. It began to trouble him about a month ago. The veins have been swollen and painful and he cannot stand. He misses his old friend Oscar Clayton, very much, who has been laid up for some weeks past in Hertfordshire, where he has been very ill. He is now recovering slowly, but is still weak. THE COMING ROYAL WEDDING.

A good many stories have been going about in reference to the royal wedding, and so-called difficulties attending. F am, however, in a position to say that from the beginning there has not been a contretemps connected with it. The marriage is one of affection, for the bride-elect might have had a much force brilliant parti had she wished it. The families of both are old friends, and every member was pleased from the very first. The Emperor of Germany liked the marriage and took great interest in helping it, both by sympathy and practical assistance, and the Queen on her side has been a kind and generous grandmother. The young couple will not be very rich, but well enough off in Germany, and the Duke of Anhalt has just purchased a large palace in Berlin which they are to live. The Prince and Princess Christian are giving their daughter a fortune ample it tself, though not large, for the expenses of the wedding, and the trousseau will fall on them, and their in come is not at all a large one.

THE KAISER TO SAIL HIS YACHT IN RACES The German Emperor and Empress are to be at-tended to England by a suite of sixty persons, for whom it will not be easy to find adequate accommodation in the palace, without making special arrangements which will give a great deal of trouble and cause immense in-convenience. The announcement that the German Emperor is to visit the manufacturing districts and ome of the great towns of the North during his stay in England is incorrect. Windsor, London, Portsmouth, a fortnight's cruise in his yacht, and Cowes are the arrangements in His Majesty's programme, to which there will certainly be no addition. The Emperor will pay a private visit to the Duke of Edinburgh at Devon port during his cruise down the Channel. The Em-peror intends to be at Cowes during the first week in The Em-August, when the Royal Yacht Squadron reguttas take place and will sail the celebrated Clyde racing cutter Thistle, which he has purchased from Mr. Bell and has rechristened the Metcor, for the Queen's cup. She is vessel of 170 tons, and it is understood at Cowes that she is to be entered for all the Royal Yacht Squad ron matches for which she is qualified.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR AND THE DUTCH. The Dutelf, I read in an obsequious print, are tartled and delighted by the announcement that the German Empress is to accompany the Emperor on his visit to Amsterdam. They may be startled, but the fact is that the feeling which prevails in Holland about the Imperial visit is wholly unmixed with delight. Emperor William offered himself and the Empress to the Opeen Regent as guests, and of course his very cool proposal could not well be declined, but the visit is universally regarded as exceedingly illtimed, coming so soon after the death of the King, and Harly unwelcome and inconvenient on other ounts both public and private.

To a dozen different people has been assigned the infamy of having betrayed the secret of the doings at Tranby Croft, and all sorts of motives have been attributed to the vengeance-sceking Judas. I believe it will be found that the story was blurted out with-out arriere pensee by one of the valetaille who had heard it talked about and whose presence at the discussion was as lightly estimated as was that of her chasseur by the Empress Catherine at her tollette.

LORD RANDOLPH ENJOYING HIMSELF. News has at has arrived from Lord Randolph Churchill, who is well and is enjoying himself. He is even in those distant lands, still interested in English sport and pastimes and two telegrams to an aristo eratic financier have been received asking for the names of the Caks and Cup winners.

MR. LINCOLN'S DINNER PARTY. The American Minister and Mrs. Lincoln gave their first dinner party in London last week. Among the guests were Rustem Pacha, M. and Mme, de Bille, Mrs. Mershall Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chamber lain, Mrs. Mackay, Mr. Burdett-Coutts, Lady Knuts-A NEW PEER'S EXTENSIVE ESTATES.

Canliffe Lister, who has just been made a peer, has laid out upward of £1,000,000 sterling during the last nine years in purchasing estates in Yorkshire. He egan in 1882, when he bought Swinton Park, near Masham, from the hoirs of Mrs. Danby Vernon Harcourt for £450,000. His next investment was the estate of Vervaul Abbey, which adjoins Swinton Park. and for which he paid £350,000 to Lord Allesbury's trustees. Last year he bought the Middleham Castle

property and also the mineral estate of Acton Hall, near Pontefract, which last cost him £192,000. Swinton Park, which was long the seat of the Danbys, is one of the finest places in the North of England, there being a picturesque castellated house, which is now being much enlarged, and a romantic deerpark. The best grouse moors in Yorkshire are on this estate. ILL HEALTH OF BISHOP RYLE. Bishop Ryle is expected to resign the See of Livet pool very shortly, in consequence of the precarious state of his health. He is suffering from weakness

of the heart, a malady which is practically incurable in the case of a man of seventy-five. In the event of a vacancy in the Bishopric of Liverpool, it is probable hat it will be offered by Lord Salisbury to the Dean of Norwich, whose appointment would be peculiarly acceptable to Low Churchmen of Lancashire. SUCCESS OF "BUFFALO BILL" IN BRUSSELS. Our old friend, "Buffalo Bill," lands at Grimsby

fortaight hence, so as to open at Leeds on June 28. His success in Brussels seems to have been remarkable. The Queen of the Belgians visited the Wild West thrice. Thousands were turned away for want of room at most of the performances, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. From Leeds, Colonel Cody intends working his way gradually southwards. He is to open in London on Boxing Day, after the spring season in London. He starts another English tour which terminates in time for the whole company to embark for America about November, 1892. In 1893 the Wild West, enlarged and rearranged, is to be the diversion par excellence of the Chicago World's Fair. If all goes well, the following year may see the owners back in London with a new idea, jealously guarded as a secret both by Colonel Cody and his astute partner, Mr. "Nate" Salsbury.

The Queen of the Belgians met Colonel Cody and his party after they had left the Lacken Winter Garden. and personally conducted them to the stables where the finest of her magnificent carriage horses were trotted out for their inspection. She afterward took them to ee the new palace, which is to be completed by the first of January, and some of the principal points of view in the park.

THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY MAKING NOTES. We believe that the organizers and agents of the Conservative party all over the country have been instructed to make a careful report on the state of affairs in the different constituencies in the course of the autumn. Ne early dissolution is intended, but the heads of the party are desirous to know from those agents have been instructed to give their opinions in